

Loyola alumnus

montreal spring 1968

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COMING ALUMNI EVENTS

Wednesday May 1, 1968

4:00 P.M.

in Salle d'Honneur, Montreal City Hall
Presentation of the Loyola Medal to Mayor
Jean Drapeau.

Wednesday May 22, 1968

7:30 P.M.

in Foyer (under the Chapel)
Annual Meeting.
Refreshments after Meeting.

Tuesday June 18, 1968

7:45 P.M.

Blue Bonnets Race Track.
Annual Night at the Races.

AUTUMN SEASON

September - Golf at Royal Montreal

October - Hall of Fame Luncheon at Loyola

October - Homecoming Dinner-Dance at Chateau
Champlain

November - Oyster Party in Loyola Athletic
Complex.

Loyola alumnus

Member of the American Alumni Council.

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THE COVER

The Statue of David which is located in the Vanier Library and donated to the College by Simpson's Montreal Ltd..

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On Wednesday, February 14th, 1968, Very Reverend Patrick G. Malone, S.J. delivered an address to the Rotary Club of Ste Thérèse entitled "The Quiet Revolution Today". After reviewing the history of the Révolution Tranquille and complimenting the Province for its moves in the field of education, he went on to say:



The Quiet Revolution To-day

I have already hinted that there are exceptions to reasonably supported progress on the broad front of education, and one of them, I regret to say, is Loyola of Montreal. Perhaps, you will allow me to comment on our situation. Loyola has a long history, reaching back to 1842 in the service of education in Quebec; at present we operate under a provincial statute enacted in 1896; over forty years ago, Loyola introduced modifications in the classical course to meet the needs of its English-speaking constituency; some twenty years ago, it divided its offerings into four faculties: arts, science, commerce and engineering. At the present time, we have some thirty different programmes in 19 academic disciplines (from accounting to zoology), leading to degrees. Our full-time teaching staff, mostly lay men and women, but with still some Jesuits numbers more than 250, all well qualified for their task. Our students body has over 3,100 full-time young men and women and about 3,000 part-time students in our evening and summer divisions.

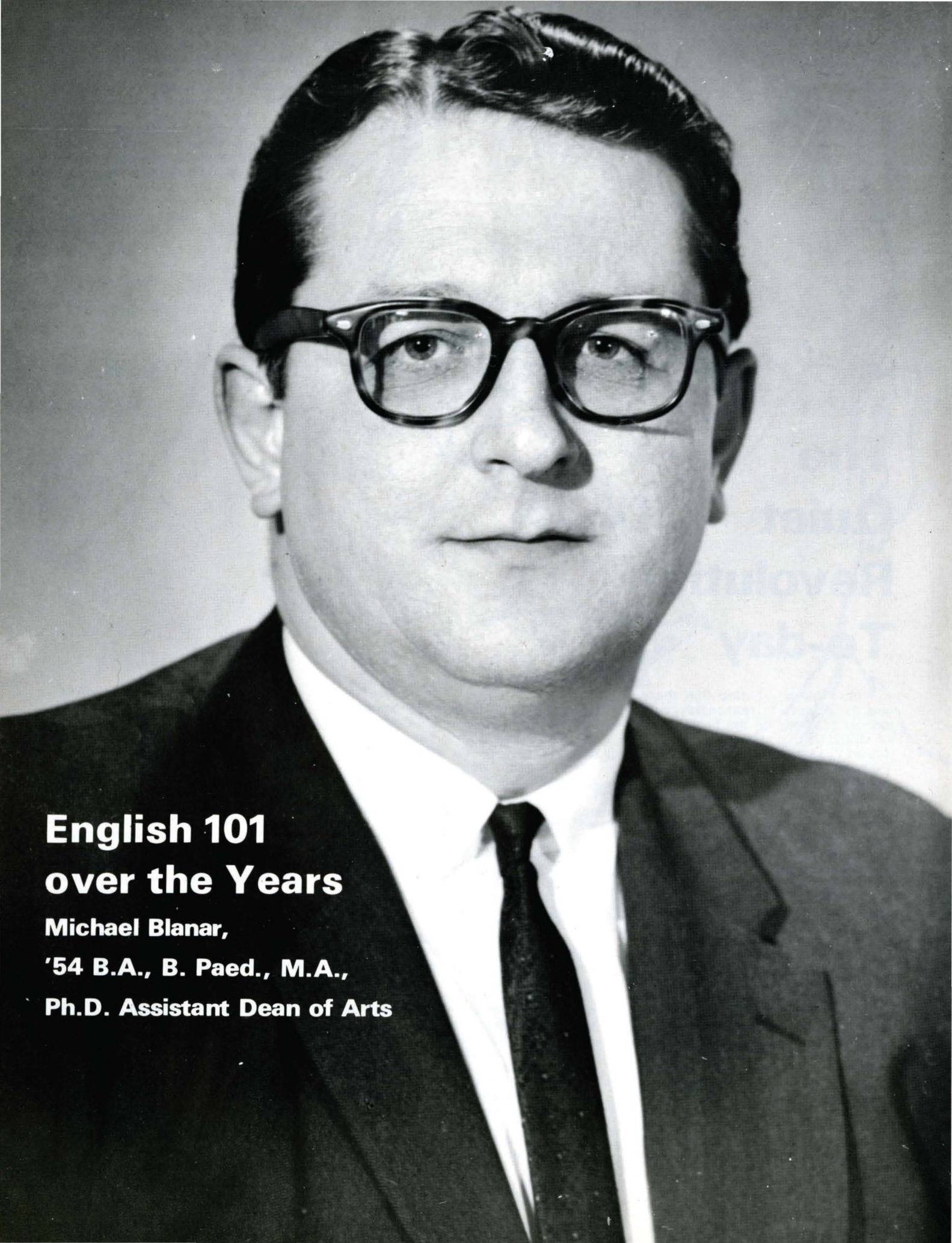
Je vous ai jusqu'ici donné des renseignements quantitatifs sur

Loyola. Mais si la quantité compte pour le Collège, la qualité compte beaucoup plus encore. Nous avons, dans la mesure où elles s'appliquent à notre cas, imposé rigoureusement les normes établies par l'Université de Montréal. Dans les cas où ces normes, conçues pour les établissements et les élèves de langue française, n'étaient pas applicables, nous avons adopté d'autres normes qui sont considérées comme satisfaisantes dans la plupart des universités. Par exemple, le niveau d'instruction que les élèves doivent avoir atteint pour être admis à Loyola est exactement le même que celui *qui est exigé* par les universités anglophones de la province.

Nos exigences pour le recrutement, l'avancement et la rémunération des professeurs sont les mêmes que celles de la plupart des universités canadiennes. Le Collège Loyola a été admis, en son nom propre, à titre de membre à part entière de l'Association des Universités et Collèges du Canada. Dans la plupart des cas, Loyola est considéré comme une université, en fait sinon en titre — au moins par

nos collègues des autres universités et par tous ceux qui prennent en considération la qualité de l'enseignement que notre établissement a donné, dans des conditions difficiles, pendant quelque 69 années.

Provision for Loyola's welfare has been made in the Parent Report, but it was in a recommendation that has not been implemented. As a result, we are in the uncomfortable position of doing our job like everyone else and submitting to the same cost patterns without getting governmental support on the same level... or indeed any realistic level. I won't burden you with a long litany of woe, but I think you can see what I mean when I tell you that public support for high schools is \$690. per student; public support CEGEP or GATE is \$990 per student, and for universities an average of \$1500. per student, while public support to Loyola is only \$550. per student. We think that we have been heroically patient in accepting this and other inequities that surely can be remedied. I know that it is a time of financial austerity, but I say, let's make austerity and educational opportunity a little more democratic in distribution.



English 101 over the Years

**Michael Blamar,
'54 B.A., B. Paed., M.A.,
Ph.D. Assistant Dean of Arts**

Among the many problems with which educators are today faced, one of the most serious is that of the transitional period which the student undergoes in moving from the High School or secondary program to that of the undergraduate. And one of the more frustrating is that of the English Literature and English Composition courses to be given in this very problematic First Year.

Should the First Year English program concentrate solely on Composition? primarily on Composition? solely on Literature? primarily on Literature? Should the emphasis be on the Literature, with only a smattering of Composition? or should the emphasis be on the Composition, Literature being used only as a vehicle for the writing? Or should there be an equal split of emphasis between the two? How about rhetoric? and Linguistics? and Communications? And on, and on, and on.

These have been our problems too. That our emphasis be on Literature seems to have been determined years ago. Most of the readers, alumni of the College, will remember their First Year course: *Beowulf*, *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, *Tristan and Iseult*, and Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (in Middle English); Medieval Drama, including plays like *Everyman*, *The Second Shepherd's Pageant*, *the Crucifixion*, and *Abraham and Isaac*; Marlowe's *Faustus*, Shakespeare, and ending it all with Milton. It gave an excellent perspective, and was most valuable. Classes were relatively small; response generally good; interest high.

But things have changed. Classes are no longer small: there are almost nine hundred First Year students talking English 101, and the problem of creating interest is very great indeed. Motives for attendance at College are not the same as they once were, and now the professors must not only be lecturers but also teachers; they must be interested not only in their subject-matter but also in the actual presentation; and they must pay much closer attention to curriculum, selecting those texts for discussion which will not only seize upon the imaginations of the students but also are first-class works of art.

What is it, then, that we expect of the teacher and of the student in the course? The Commission on English, in its report called *Freedom and Discipline in English* (New York, 1965) says that the teacher can talk about works expertly, ask questions about them, discuss them, think highly of them, and show his students how to think, talk, and write about what they read...This is criticism, and this criticism, this process of coming to understand and evaluate, goes on as long as whatever we read continues to

touch our interests and experience.

Teaching students how to look at a piece of literature, how to see what is there, how to discover what it means, and how to talk and write about what they see is a gradual process. (54-55)

It is basically this that the English professor is trying to do in the First Year course. And so many variables are involved that it would be almost impossible to list them all.

But what about Loyola? How have we tried to solve the problems? First, we have tried changing the texts, selecting those which are much closer to the students' own experiences and speak the language they understand. We have moved therefore from the exclusive consideration of works before 1700 to things more contemporary, like Golding's *Lord of the Flies*, Joyce's *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*, and Miller's *A View from the Bridge*, while retaining some of the earlier works as Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus* and at least one play by Shakespeare. But even this has not and could not have been done overnight. Rather, it has been a gradual change, a phasing-in and a phasing-out.

The next important change that has taken place is really an experiment in pedagogy. How to "reach" 350 students at one sitting? How to include in this scheme an opportunity for student-teacher discussion? And could we, in any way, give the student something even more, an opportunity to meet his teacher face-to-face and discuss those things which had not been touched in class? It has been done.

Five years ago, plans were put forward to try such an experiment using one senior professor and several graduate students, employed on a full-time basis, to serve as discussion leaders of small groups or seminars. The professor would teach while the instructors discussed, permitting the students to air their interpretations and ideas on the texts and allied matters.

It worked well that first year, 1964-65. One professor and three instructors handled 352 registered students in English 101, with the following break-down of times: two 50-minute periods with the professor in the Drummond Science Auditorium (an amphitheatre nicely suited for such "intimate" teaching), followed by one 50-minute class in the seminar with an instructor (hired from the Loyola graduates in English). We found also that the seminar was a good place for discovering appropriate topics for essays to be written once every three weeks. Of relatively short length (2 to 2½ pages long, typewritten) these papers were corrected and graded by the instructors, handed back to the students

who, after a short period of time, were required to attend tutorials in order to discuss their papers with the Instructor on a one-to-one basis. In this way the laborious and thankless task (and often boring to the students at different levels of development in written expression) of having to teach writing was by-passed in the classroom. Thus, using the literature then under study as a springboard, the students wrote essays that were meaningful to them, and they discussed their writing faults privately in tutorials — a very satisfying combination of literary study and writing.

After that it was a matter of evolution. The large classes were held only once a week while the Instructors held seminars twice weekly, for the discussions had proven to be quite popular. The number of students was growing, so that two large groups now had to be accommodated. Thus in 1965-66, there were seven full-time instructors (minimum requirement: B.A. Honours English); in 1966-67, ten; and 1967-68, fourteen. Further refinements took place: those students who in the First Term consistently wrote "A" papers were permitted to write one longish paper (5-10 pages) every six weeks on a topic of their own choosing. The large groups increased to three, or almost nine hundred students while the seminar groups managed to become smaller and smaller until today they are of a manageable size. For two years there were special remedial reading and special remedial grammar groups set up and run by the instructors themselves on their own time to help those students who were deficient in grammar, in written and oral expression.

And all along, films were being shown to complement the texts on the required list. Critical texts and collections of critical essays were made available to those students interested, providing them with every opportunity to follow through on their discussions. Guest lecturers were invited from the English Department to speak on their specialties, fortifying the efforts of the staff of English 101.

Today, there are nearly 900 students registered in the course, taught by one senior professor and fourteen full-time instructors, several of whom already have their Master's degrees. There are three large groups that meet once a week with the professor, and 49 seminars which meet twice weekly with their leaders. These instructors, who are for the most part inexperienced, are required to undergo a rather rigid month-long training program before classes begin. The required list includes novels, poetry and plays, mostly selected from contemporary literature, for their literary value and interest.



LOYOLA'S NEEDS

Though the problems of Loyola College will be eased by the interim assistance to be provided by the Quebec Government, they have not been solved. Fortunately, there is reason to hope that a larger solution will come in due course.

Loyola's claims for a recognition of its needs are very strong. It is a rapidly growing institution, one of the most rapidly growing in Canada. This in itself is the best evidence of the need that exists for what Loyola offers. This growth has been accompanied (and it is largely explained) by a remarkable rise in the quality and standards of instruction, such as has won national and international recognition. There is a life and dedication and surge to the academic progress of Loyola that deeply impresses anyone who sees it.

This is not to say that Loyola entertains delusions of grandeur. It neither wishes nor plans to establish such features as a medical faculty. Its concern is with studies in basic arts and sciences at a level of excellence, and specialization in certain timely and reasonable fields, such as communications.

But it is not possible for an institution meeting such urgent needs with a high standard of education to continue to operate on its present grant of \$550.00 per student, which is that for the classical college level. The university grants are about twice as high.

The result has been that Loyola, to carry on the work in response to the demand, has had to run up heavy indebtedness to the banks. This obviously is an impossible basis of operation for the future.

The new assistance to be extended for the time being by the Quebec Government will bring welcome relief for the current difficulties. But in due course, Loyola will have to have a predictable and adequate flow of financial assistance. It has become a university in fact and function. Being a university in fact, needs a university's per capita grants.

These questions are now in the process of adjustment in Quebec. All that Loyola asks is that its achievements, attained under many difficulties and in response to undoubted needs, should receive their due recognition.

No delay, however, unfortunate, and no examination, however thorough, can diminish the strength or the urgency of Loyola's need and right.

PRESIDENT OF LOYOLA OBTAINS FINANCIAL SUPPORT

On Monday, March 11, 1968, Very Reverend Patrick G. Malone met with the Quebec Education Minister, Jean-Guy Cardinal.

Mr. Cardinal assured Father Malone that immediate financial assistance will be made to Loyola and that an equitable long range financial program will be developed. Father Malone is hopeful that a more realistic pattern will be developed for the College's operating expenses and that a permanent solution will be found to its long term financial position.

It is expected that, because of the immediate financial assistance, it will be possible to retain student fees at the same level for the 1968-69 academic year.

During the meeting Mr. Cardinal indicated that there is no intention of Loyola becoming a CEGEP and that he hopes to see Loyola continue its growth and development.

Provision will also be made by the Quebec Department of Education for increased loans and bursaries to Loyola students in line with those available at other Quebec academic institutions.

Father Malone was impressed by Mr. Cardinal and his honest concern about Loyola's problems.



**THE
MAYOR
TO BE
AWARDED
LOYOLA
MEDAL**

Mr. Donald W. McNaughton, Past President of the Loyola Alumni Association, announces that His Worship Jean Drapeau, Q.C., Mayor of Montreal, has been selected as the recipient of the Loyola Medal.

The Loyola Medal was conceived as a tribute to outstanding leadership and achievement on the Canadian scene. The exacting criterion for the awarding of the Loyola Medal is that its recipient should be "a man or woman whose character, philosophy and contribution have enriched the heritage of Canada and humanity".

The two former winners, the late Governor General George Vanier and Paul Emile Cardinal Leger, were certainly persons whose character, philosophy and contribution enriched the heritage of Canada and humanity. Mr. Drapeau is a worthy successor to the first two winners.

Mr. Drapeau is a graduate of Jean-de-Brebeuf and Le Plateau Schools. He obtained his Arts degree from the University of Montreal in 1938. In 1937 he had also obtained the diploma in Social, Economic and Political Sciences from the same University.

He attended the Faculty of Law at the University of Montreal from 1938 to 1941 and was admitted to practice at the Montreal Bar in January 1943, after his indenture, which was then obligatory. He practiced law in the Criminal and Civil Courts, while at the same time specializing in Commercial and Corporation Law, and took an active interest in federal, provincial and municipal politics. In 1942 he was a candidate for the riding of Outremont - Saint-Jean in the federal by-election. In 1944, he stood for office in the provincial elections in Montreal - Jean-Mance. In 1950 he was called to act as public prosecutor in the police inquiry. In 1954, at 38 years of age, he was elected Mayor of Montreal for the first time. From 1957 to 1960 he pursued his interest in municipal affairs, and gave a number of notable addresses in Montreal and throughout the Province, which have had a decisive influence on the course of events on the Quebec political scene.

In September 1960, he founded, with a group of City Councillors, the Montreal Civic Party and gained a great victory in the election of October of that year. He was elected with a majority of 30,000 votes and succeeded in having 45 City Councillors of his group elected, out of a total of 66.

In October 1962, he was re-elected Mayor of Montreal with an unprecedented majority of 116,000 votes. At the same time, the Civic Party succeeded in electing 41 City Councillors out of a total of 45. In 1966, Mr. Drapeau was re-elected again Mayor of Montreal with a percentage of 95% of the vote.

Outstanding works already completed include: Place des Arts, the Metro and the 1967 World Exhibition. Mr. Drapeau is about to launch Terre des Hommes this coming Summer.

He has been granted six honorary degrees: in 1956, from the University of Moncton, in 1964, from the University of Montreal, in 1965, from McGill University, in 1967, from Sir George Williams University and Laval University. In 1966, the Boswell Institute, affiliated to the Loyola University in New Orleans, honored him with an honorary degree.

Mr. Drapeau is an honorary member of the American Bar Association and of many other international and national organizations.

Mr. Drapeau is also the recipient of an award, granted to the Canadian having most contributed to the industrial development of Canada during 1965, by the Trade and Industry Departments of the ten Canadian Provinces.

He also received the Gold Medal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada for 1967.

In 1961 he was appointed a Queens Counsel. In July 1967, Mr. Drapeau was created Companion of the Order of Canada, the nation's highest decoration. In October of last year, the Federal Government appointed him Senior Canadian representative at the International Bureau of Exhibitions whose headquarters are located in Paris.

Mr. Drapeau is married and has three sons.

The Loyola Medal will be conferred upon the recipient at 4:00 P.M. on Wednesday, May 1st in the Salle d'Honneur of the Montreal City Hall. All Alumni and their wives will be invited to this presentation.

W.X. Bryan Building Opening

Mrs. Norah Frood,
Public Relations Officer.

"Miracles are our business!" stated Rev. G. McDonough, S.J. During the official opening ceremonies of Loyola's W.X. Bryan Building on Sunday, February 25, 1968.

The "miracle" of the building, which includes facilities for the Biology, Communication Arts and Psychology Department, is the speed of its construction - less than seven months from breaking ground to completion.

The Very Reverend Patrick G. Malone, S.J., President of Loyola, introduced Mr. Arthur F. Mayne, Executive Vice-President of the Royal Bank of Canada and Chairman of Loyola's Development Program, who declared the building officially opened.

Mr. Mayne pointed out that, without contributions from all sections of the local and national communities since 1966 of nearly \$5,500,000.00, the W.X. Bryan Building and other improvements to Loyola's campus since that time would have been impossible. "The Provincial Government has always expressed interest in Loyola's growth but since 1964 have made no capital expansion funds available to the institution. This, despite the fact that government support of a \$17,500,000.00 expansion program was assured to the extent of \$11,000,000.00 in 1966 if Loyola could raise the balance publicly" said Mr. Mayne. Loyola's goal of \$6,600,000.00 in public support is close to realization, but that Government has not honored its agreement" he continued. "Loyola must continue to improve and add to its facilities to meet the needs of the rapidly increasing registrations of over 5000 full and part time students."

500 guests toured the W.X. Bryan Building at the close of the official ceremonies. Of particular interest were the fully equipped T.V. studio, two radio studios and film editing and graphic rooms of the Communication Arts Department. Loyola is one of the first academic institutions to develop a program utilizing facilities to train students for work in the mass media. Most universities and colleges have used their equipment for closed circuit teaching purposes only.



W.X. Bryan Building in November 1967. Installation of equipment and finishing touches were completed while students attended classes.



Loyola's President, Patrick G. Malone, S.J. looks on as Arthur F. Mayne sets plaque at entrance to W.X. Bryan Building. Rev. G. McDonough, S.J., Dean of Students seems somewhat pre-occupied in the background.



Mlle. Thérèse Baron, Associate Deputy Minister of Education, Province of Quebec, unveils portrait of Rev. W.X. Bryan, S.J. during opening ceremonies of the building named in his honor.



Daughters of Alumni Members. l. to r. Joanne Maguire, Mary Jo Bucher, Susan Stanford are residents in Women's Residence, Langley Hall.

Women's Residence at Loyola!

Clem Bucher, Arts '33 likes it - Clary Maguire, Arts '40 likes it - so does Ron Stanford, Arts '36!! At least they like it enough to have their daughters living in Langley Hall, Loyola's new Women's Residence, which was officially opened on December 10, 1967.

Mary Jo Bucher, Arts 111, Joanne Maguire, Arts 11 and Susan Stanford, Arts IV are part of the first group of Loyola co-eds to live in Residence and think it's great!

"It's not institutional!" "There are four phones on each floor!" "It's not too big!" "There's a nice 'homey' atmosphere!" "There's one wash-room for every four or five girls!" "We even have a kitchenette on every floor!" "You meet more people when you're living in residence!" These are some of the enthusiastic comments the three Alumni daughters made when interviewed recently. Susan Stanford commuted 36 miles a day from Mt. Bruno to Loyola before moving

into residence. Now she can enjoy evening as well as daytime activities at the College. Even commuting from Lachine, Joanne Maguire found tiring - and she didn't bother coming back in the evening. Mary Jo Bucher of Toronto was renting a room and cooking her own meals for her first two years at Loyola. Now, a short walk to Kingston Hall's cafeteria and - Voila! Dinner!

Langley Hall is located on Sherbrooke Street - two blocks east of the campus. Two adjacent apartment buildings were purchased and renovated during the summer of 1967 under the direction of Miss Ann McDonald, Dean of Women. Two Arts '43 wives, Eleanor Brodick (Mrs. Bob) and Fran Polan (Mrs. Des) worked with Miss McDonald and consulted architects (Jim Donaldson, Sc. '52), furniture designers and interior decorators to make the best possible use of the buildings for residence purposes.

Their choice of coordinated furnishings and contemporary color combinations of blues, greens and golds has provided bright and pleasant surroundings for the 70 girls now in residence. Miss McDonald and her assistant, Miss Jean Bunting, both have offices and apartments in Langley Hall and so are in close contact with the residents at all times.

The three storey buildings have single, double or triple rooms to accommodate 125 girls. It is expected that all the space will be filled for the 1968/69 academic year. Facilities include a bright attractive lounge, color T.V. room, equipped sewing room, study and meeting rooms and a laundry area. The six kitchenettes are a gathering place for bedtime snacks and coffee each night.

Langley Hall is a much needed addition to Loyola's facilities and tangible evidence that the gals are here to stay!

QUEBEC AT THE CROSSROADS

As an educational function, the students of Loyola recently hosted a conference concerned with the French-English relations in the Province of Quebec. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 15, 16 and 17, two hundred and fifty delegates from other Quebec universities, colleges, nursing schools, classical colleges, normal schools, and technical schools joined with Loyola students to hear leading figures of the province engage in debate and discussion on various aspects of French-English relations. As well as students from La Belle Province, special delegates came from University of Ottawa, Queen's University, and Glendon College in Toronto. A special grant of \$1,750.00 to help sponsor the event was donated by the government of Prime Minister Daniel Johnson.

Not only did the Quebec government provide funds for the conference, but it sent along its top advisor on economic and financial matters, Mr. Marcel Faribault, to speak during the three-day session. Some of the other dignitaries who addressed the students were: Andre Laroque, Laurier LaPierre, Leslie Roberts, Dr. V.F. Zoltvany, Claude Ryan, Marcel Ouimet, J.T. Copp, Dr. R. Rummily, Douglas F. Dowd, Arthur Lermer, and Robert Bourassa.

Mr. Faribault, a federalist, was admonished by students from a French-Canadian University and its affiliated classical colleges for defending bilingualism for Quebec. He stated that French unilingualism would scare away English Quebecers and their wealth. He said the gold crisis demonstrated how sensitive capital was to political events. Mr. Faribault told the assembled students - "If you say 'Let it be a unilingual province and let the others leave', that's what they will do, and they will take more than themselves".

Mr. Faribault said the term French-Canadian seemed to mystify other Canadians but it certainly did not imply identification with France. The man brought into the Johnson

cabinet to encourage investment in the province reminded the students of the facts of French-Canadian history. He said "Having chosen to remain in Canada after the British conquest, although being offered passage back to France, these people and their descendants have repudiated in advance any argument which would make Frenchmen out of us, whoever the speaker, even be he the president of the French republic. For over 150 years, we called ourselves merely Canadians, and had to assert ourselves through the very fact that others of later coming wanted to deny us the use of our language...."

A vocal advocate of constitutional reform, Mr. Faribault said reform will likely be held up at the Federal level. "I am fully convinced that the revision of the constitution cannot be delayed and should be hurried, although it seems clear it will take longer than it should, by reason of circumstances. That is to say, external turmoil, long-held prejudices, imprudent declarations, rash moves, and the whole litany of errors which must be corrected and could be rather easily if vituperation and reproach were to give way to practical talks". He went on to say that "Quebec wants the constitution reviewed and this request is so eminently sensible that it cannot be denied nor can it be delayed."

Mr. Faribault mentioned four English-Canadian attitudes that French-Canadians meet: "the smug, the naive, the resentful, and the apprehensive."

"The first one is that French-Canadians have been well treated by Great Britain and by British Canadians and therefore, not only have they not any real grievance, but they should be thankful for the British conquest, attached to the British Crown and in love with the British royal family". The naive English-Canadians think that French-Canadians want to identify themselves with France. This is not a

fact. The resentful English-Canadian denounces the French-Canadian for forcing the French language on him. And, of course, the apprehensive worry over separation of the province. Mr. Faribault said: "Separatism is an extreme and should be taken as a warning that the present constitutional chaos cannot continue."

The pronouncements of Mr. Faribault were the features of the Quebec at the Crossroads Conference.

Laurier LaPierre, a former Loyola professor, now director of French Canada Studies at McGill University, warned that if Quebec chose to separate, the United States Marines would arrive on the scene to "protect the large American investment here". He said the separation of Quebec from the rest of Canada is not viable, not so much for economic reasons but rather for political ones emanating from the United States.

Mr. Bourassa, a member of the provincial parliament and the personal advisor to opposition leader Jean Lesage on economic matters, stated that Quebec could not develop normally as a separate entity.

Claude Ryan felt that the present powers granted Quebec under the constitution are unsatisfactory. However Mr. Ryan, editor-in-chief of *Le Devoir*, warned against adopting "global measures" such as French unilingualism. "With an English-speaking population of 20 per cent, it would not be realistic for Quebec to oppose bilingualism - unless it were ready to adopt a totalitarian regime".

Leslie Roberts, of C.J.A.D. and the *Montreal Star*, pointed out that he was born in Quebec, has lived his life in Quebec, and is going to remain in Quebec. No one is going to drive him out of the province.

The conference was judged a success and proved that Loyola is truly an institute of university calibre. It also demonstrated that the present provincial administration is aware of the problems in Quebec today and is searching for a solution.

HIGH SCHOOL FESTIVAL

Historical and geographical projects, an art exhibit, a public speaking contest and essays were all part of the third annual Festival of Arts and Sciences held by Loyola High School Students recently. Nearly all of the 650 High School students participated in the Festival in one of the four sections. Projects displayed ranged from the two seen here to the prize winning Hanging Gardens of Babylon, a working model of the Guttenburg Press, the Nile River overflowing its banks (complete with appropriately timed water) and an electronic history quiz.

In building projects, students are encouraged to use their ingenuity and inexpensive materials such as sugar cubes, papier mache and popsicle sticks. 350 essays were submitted for judging, over 40 artists displayed their works and 35 students entered the Malone public speaking contest. Each entry in any category must be related to the particular student's course of study.

The Festival has been most successful in focusing the attention of parents on the work of their students in all years of the High School.



Archimedes gears and pulley were built from a picture by John Benum for the Loyola High School Festival. Plywood and glue were the only materials required - the rock was "just picked up".



1st year Loyola High School student, Frank Farfan, with model of windmill which he spent 72 hours building for the 3rd Festival of Arts and Science. Made of wooden tongue depressors, the windmill has a rotating octagonal roof and four movable sails.

The Lookout

1916

JOHN D. KEARNEY recently retired as a Judge of the Exchequer Court, Ottawa. He has served Canada in many posts during his long career, among them, High Commissioner to Ireland, High Commissioner to India and Ambassador to Argentina.

1926

ROBERT CHOQUETTE has been named Canadian Ambassador to Argentina. Formerly he was Consul General of Canada in Bordeaux, France. He had returned to Canada to assist the Centennial Commission during Canada's centennial celebrations. Mr. Choquette is the second Loyola man to serve in this post in Argentina. The first was John D. Kearney '16.

1926.

FRANK GABOURY was elected a director of Credited Public Accountants, Montreal area.

1928

W. JOHN SHERIDAN has been appointed assistant general manager of The Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

1933

DR. JOHN T. McILHONE has been appointed associate director general of English Schools of the Montreal Catholic School Commission.

1936

LUCIEN G. ROLLAND was one of eight men appointed by the Quebec Government to the University of Montreal's new ruling body, the University Council.

1938

REV. ERNEST TYLER, SJ, a former teacher at Loyola High, has been transferred from St. Paul's, Winnipeg, to Brebeuf High School in Willowdale, Ont.

1939.

TONY PARE has added another 9 to his St. Andrews Country Club course. It is now a 27-hole championship course and beautifully located at the head of Lake of Two Mountains.

1940

REV. WALTER A. WADEY, rector of Holy Rosary Cathedral, Regina, Sask., was one of the speakers during a recent "family living" lecture series sponsored jointly by 10 Regina churches. He spoke on "On being a parent in the 20th century."

1941

BRUCE A. CLARKE, a Brampton, Ontario, resident has opened his own construction business in that city.

PAUL A. SHAUGHNESSY, an employee of Bristol Laboratories of Canada Limited, has been transferred from Windsor to Toronto, Ont.

1942

CHARLES HUGH MAHONEY was among those appointed to Queen's Counsel by the Ontario attorney general at New Year's. Hugh has 12 children and lives in St. Catharines.

1944

J. JACQUES BEAUCHEMIN, a member of the legal firm, Beauchemin and Valiquette, has been elected to the board of directors of Banque Canadienne Nationale. He is also a director of several other large companies.

1947

JEAN VANIER (High School '43) returned to Canada to give a series of lectures at the University of Ottawa last February. The theme title being, LOVE AND THE CONQUEST OF MISERY. The well-known lecturer, son of former governor-general Vanier, is a doctor in Philosophy and author of a thesis on "Happiness, principle and end of the 'Aristotélécienne' morale". Jean is director of a small group looking after the mentally deficient. It is called l'Arche, at Trosly-Breuil, near Compiègne, in France.

1949

J. KEVIN McCABE was appointed district sales manager for Western Canada with Monsanto Canada Limited. He joined the firm in 1953. In 1964 he was appointed district sales manager for Quebec and the Maritimes. In his new post, Kevin will be located in Vancouver.

J. PETER MCGREGOR has left Del Mar Engineering Laboratories, Los Angeles, to become Project Engineer for General Technology Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., a wholly-owned subsidiary of TRACOR, Inc. This firm, with facilities in nine states and Washington, D. C., does R&D and scientific instrument manufacturing for clients from industry, the government, and the military.

JOHN PARE has been appointed a vice-president of Steinberg's Limited.

1951

BOB BEDARD was re-elected for a third term as president of the Province of Quebec Lawn Tennis Association.

1952

M. GEORGE KANNON has been appointed division sales manager of the Sunrise sales division of Avon Products of Canada, Limited. This division covers markets in Eastern Quebec and the Maritimes.

1953

CLAUDE GUY of Brault, Guy, Chaput Inc., has been elected chairman of the Canadian Stock Exchange's board of management.

J. KEVIN McCASEY has been appointed senior investment analyst in the research department of Grant Johnston & Co. Limited. Kevin has had 11 years experience in this area of the security business.

REV. FRANK RAMSPERGER, SJ, is attending the University of Minnesota as a graduate student in Communications. He is also assisting at Paulist Parish and Newman Center at U. of Minnesota. Previous to this he did a year of pastoral work in Seattle.

1954

DR. MICHAEL BLANAR has been appointed Assistant Dean of Arts at Loyola.

MAURICIO RANGEL is assistant chief accountant with Caracas Petroleum S.A., a subsidiary of the Ultramar Ltd. group.

1955

DONAL O'DONNELL has been appointed director of inventories of Avon Products of Canada, Limited. Formerly, he was their merchandise manager.

1957

D'ARCY COULSON is doing clinical work at the Child Guidance Center in Providence, R.I. He lives with his sister, Denise, and her husband, Dr. John Carroll, in Brookline, Mass. and commutes between the two cities. D'Arcy has represented Canada in the Luge races in winter Olympics and World Games and is still very interested in this daring sport. He is an excellent skier and bobsledder too.

His father, D'Arcy Sr., '30, was also an avid sportsman but his forte was hockey. According to a 1930 press clipping, "The guy with millions (Coulson) rushed from the penalty box where he had been doing time and became part and parcel of the most disorderly scene ever seen at a hockey contest in this city (Boston)". This was the December 25th game between Philadelphia and Boston. Remember?

WILLIAM LAWLOR, a professor at St. Joseph Teachers' College, addressed the nurses graduating class of St. Mary's Hospital.

PAUL LEVESQUE was awarded the John Kennedy Memorial Medal by the U.S. Olympic Committee for his contribution to bobsledding. Paul was appointed coach of the U.S. Olympic Luge team which raced at Grenoble, France, this year.

JOHN WOSCHIZ has returned to Montreal to become divisional sales manager for Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada.

1958

DR. JAMES D. SULLIVAN, resident in Orthopaedic Surgery at Montreal General Hospital, leaves with his wife and two children this June to do a final year of clinical orthopaedic surgery in Exeter, Devon, England.

1960

GUY JORON is a partner in the brokerage firm, Bélanger, Garneau & Joron.

ARNOT D. McCOSHEN is a management consultant and living in Toronto.

DR. BOB MANION has opened his offices for general practice in Montreal.

GEORGE MEANEY has been appointed assistant Director of Studies of the Saint Laurent Catholic School Commission.

1961

GEORGE BEDARD is director of marketing of The Gillette Co. in Puerto Rico. George says San Juan is the place for sun, sea and excitement. He is right too.

DR. GARRY FITZPATRICK is back in Montreal after completing his tour with CARE/Medico Mission in Algeria.

MICHAEL G. KELLY will receive his Ph. D. from Brookings Institute, Washington, D.C., this July.

1962

PETER ARMSTRONG has been appointed administrative assistant to the president of the American Stock Exchange in New York.

DR. W. ROBERT GOVAN has opened his general practice in Wawa, Ontario.

1963

YVES COUSINEAU is with the brokerage firm, René T. Leclerc, Inc. He specializes in the placement of funds and the financing of enterprises.

RICHARD G. GERVAIS is special assistant to the Honorable Jean Marchand. He now lives in Ottawa.

JIM HAYES has been appointed special assistant to the Honorable NDP Leader T.C. Douglas.

LOUIS P. BOUGIE has been named comptroller of Canadian National Railway's Chaleur area accounting department. He has been a methods analyst in the CN Mont-

real accounting dept and with the St. Lawrence region, and assistant comptroller of the Chaleur area just prior to this promotion.

HUNTLEY O'NEILL has been transferred from Eastern Division as an accounting analyst to Montreal East Refinery for Shell. He is a construction auditor in connection with the modernisation and expansion program.

1964

ROSS BRADY is on loan from the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce to the Federated APPEAL of Greater Montreal for their current drive for funds.

WILLIAM J. COSTELLO obtained his M.B.A. degree from McMaster's and joined the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Head Office staff in Toronto.

JEAN-PIERRE DESROSNIERS is on a one year tour of Paris and other places in Europe.

ROBERT KATZ received his C.A. diploma last September and joined the Government of Canada employees as an Assessor.

JEAN R. LECLERC is studying enzyme kinetics at the University of Edinburgh Medical School, Scotland.

1965

JOSE A. BRACHE is assistant manager, International Division, of Banco Popular Dominicano, Santo Domingo, Dom. Rep. José received his MBA from Columbia University last June.

BRIAN FOLEY has received his C.A. degree.

PAUL LADOUCEUR completes his M.A. in International Affairs at Carleton University this May. He expects to go to Europe to continue studies in International Relations next Fall.

MICHAEL PILON is completing his third year of dentistry studies at McGill.

1966

BRIAN CURRAN is currently studying at Ottawa University.

WALITTA (WALI) DIESING, a full-time Secondary School Counselor with the Toronto Board of Education, will receive her Master of Education degree in Applied Psychology from Toronto University this June.

JOHN KILCULLEN is just back from a photo assignment in British Columbia in the Indian Missions with the Oblate Fathers. John is a Theatrical Sound Engineer.

FRANK MULHERRON is employed by the Bell Telephone Co.

DAVE SHELLY is a representative of London Life Insurance Company in the Montreal area.

1967

DICK AITKEN is with Brinton Car-

pets Ltd., Market Dept., a division of Armstrong Cork Canada Ltd.

DENNIS BRODIE is studying for his M. Sc. in medical physiology at the University of Ottawa.

J. ERIC DIEHL is an instructor in Spanish and French in the Department of Romance Languages at the University of North Carolina. He is also doing graduate work there for degrees in Spanish.

KATHY KASRIEL is continuing her studies in London, England.

JEAN-B. MacLEOD is a teaching assistant in the Department of Economics and Commerce at Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C.

LT. RIORDON RILEY, a pilot with the Canadian Armed Forces, is stationed at Moose Jaw, Sask. for Jet training.

WILLIAM SHEASGREEN was a guest at The Canadian Universities Society of Great Britain. He is the present holder of the Canada Scholarship at Cambridge, an award founded by the Canada Club at Cambridge and the Canadian Universities Society. Bill is the third Canadian to hold this scholarship. He is reading Egyptology.

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BIRTHS

Chick Amey '55 - a son on February 7, 1968
John Baigent '63 - a son on January 8, 1968
Dick Bayley '64 - a daughter on November 15, 1967
George Bedard '61 - a son on May, 2, 1967
Arthur Campeau '63 - a son on December 29, 1967
Robert Despatis '62 - a daughter on November 13, 1967
Joseph DiGiovanni '58 - a daughter on February 7, 1968
Tony DiLallo '63 - a daughter on January 8, 1968
Dr. George Donato '56 - a son on August 25, 1967

Gil Drolet '52 - a daughter on January 22, 1968
Max Druker '66 - a daughter on November 23, 1967
David Dyson '57 - a daughter on November 20, 1967
Dr. Garry Fitzpatrick '61 - a daughter on November 11, 1967
Des Fitzsimons '52 - adopted a son on January 12, 1968
Michael Flaherty '61 - a son on November 28, 1967
Michael Furlong '57 - a son on November 30, 1967
Al Grazys '63 - a daughter on November 23, 1967
Brian McCarthy '63 - a son on January 12, 1968
Gordon McCarthy '57 - a daughter on August 20, 1967
Dr. Robert Manion '60 - a son on February 11, 1968
Stan Matulis '54 - a son in January 1968
Mark Murphy '61 - a son on March 3, 1968
John Poupart '53 - son on November 14, 1967
Tony Raspa '55 - a daughter on June 3, 1967
Origene Roy '64 & **Bonnie (nee Burke)** '67 - a son on February 11, 1968
Dr. Philip Shea '63 - adopted a son last December. He is the first grandchild for Walter '35.
Ken Sloan '58 - a son on November 4, 1967
Dr. James D. Sullivan '58 - a daughter on August 26, 1967
Robert Sweeney '64 - a daughter on February 20, 1968
Jean Claude Vadeboncoeur '62 - a son on December 12, 1967
Dr. Don Whelan '57 - a son on December 18, 1967

WEDDINGS:

John Wayne Audette '64 married to Evangeline Ginette Beaulieu on September 30, 1967.
Karl Hans Bauer '68 married to Alesandra Rosanna Dedicik-Cipera.
Patrick Brian Bentley '65 married to Judith Mae Hutton.
Roderick Carver '64 married to Marie Yvonne Allen on December 16, 1967.
Julio Cassiani '60 married to Germaine Coté.
Basil Robert Cuddihy '62 married to Nora Jane Rogers on September 16, 1967. Robert is the son of the late Dr. Bas Cuddihy '25.
Ronald Michael Fielding '67 married last November to Shirley Anne Crane.
Norman Giuliani '68 married to Ginette Roby.
Rene Hradecky '64 married to Lise Lamarre.
Dennis Lucas '65 married to Ann Kralik.
Melvyn McDonough '60 married to Mary Webber last September.
Thomas James McHale '65 married to Moyra Lynn Fitzpatrick.

Jim Martin '67 and **Betty McGill** '67 were married this March.
Frank Mulherron '66 married to Linda Turcotte on May 22, 1967.
Peter Pare '65 married to Arleen McCart. Peter is the son of Dr. Peter J.A. Pare '39.
Peter Gene Parker '67 married to Danielle Simonneau on December 23, 1967.
Dr. Robert Polomeno '62 married to Rosemary Calafiore last August.
Lt. Riordan Riley '67 married to Gail Snook on October 14, 1967.
Albert Szikman '63 married to Sheila Plewa.

ENGAGEMENTS:

Steve Center '63 is engaged to Vera Lazarovic. A June wedding is planned.
Paul LeBlanc '64 is engaged to Anne Shirley Fisher. A July wedding is planned.
Richard J. McConomy '66 is engaged to **M. J. Pierrette Sevigny** '67. A June wedding is planned.

OBITUARIES

Anglin to the family of Edward Alexander, Q.C., '25, who died December 9, 1967. He held the post of assistant chief electoral officer of Canada from November 1949 until his death.
Bermingham to Thomas Charles '22 and family on the death of his wife, mother of John Thomas '53. She died on December 25, 1967.
Chamandy to the family of Emil Frank '51 who died suddenly on January 23, 1968.
Feeney to Dr. Neil '22 and family on the death of his wife, mother of Michael '62 and John '66. She died on December 22, 1967.
Hankey to the family of Eugene T.B. '37, who died suddenly on December 11, 1967. He was an uncle of Norrie Burke '41.
Kisielius to Justin '48 and family on the death of his father on February 3, 1968.
Lafleche to Dr. Leo '45 and family on the death of his father on February 24, 1968.
McAlear to Maurice '31 and family on the death of his brother Daniel on November 24, 1967.
McAnulty to the family of Clifford '21 who died on January 30, 1968.
Milledge to Maj. Frank H., C.D., R.C.D., '41, and John R. '43 and family on the death of their father on January 30, 1968.
Nolan to Patrick F. '29 and family on the death of their father on December 25, 1967.
O'Brien to Rev. John E., S.J. '45 and Lorne E. '53 and family on the death of their father on December 25, 1967.
Rooney to Edward (Ted) '50 and family on the death of their father on February 23, 1968.



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